

# New Hampshire Volunteer Lake Assessment Program

## 2002 Bi-Annual Report for French Pond Henniker



NHDES  
Water Division  
Watershed Management Bureau  
6 Hazen Drive  
Concord, NH 03301



# OBSERVATIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

After reviewing data collected from **FRENCH POND**, the program coordinators recommend the following actions.

## **FIGURE INTERPRETATION**

- **Figure 1 and Table 1:** The graphs in Figure 1 (Appendix A) show the historical and current year chlorophyll-a concentration in the water column. Table 1 (Appendix B) lists the maximum, minimum, and mean concentration for each sampling season that the lake/pond has been monitored through the program.

Chlorophyll-a, a pigment naturally found in plants, is an indicator of the algal abundance. Because algae are usually microscopic plants that contain chlorophyll-a, and are naturally found in lake ecosystems, the chlorophyll-a concentration found in the water gives an estimation of the concentration of algae or lake productivity. The mean (average) summer chlorophyll-a concentration for New Hampshire's lakes and ponds is 7.02 ug/L.

Similar to the summer of 2001, the summer of 2002 was filled with many warm and sunny days and there was a lower than normal amount of rainfall during the latter-half of the summer. The combination of these factors resulted in relatively warm surface waters throughout the state. The lack of fresh water to the lakes/ponds reduced the rate of flushing which may have resulted in water stagnation. Due to these conditions, many lakes and ponds experienced increased algae growth, including filamentous green algae (the billowy clouds of green algae typically seen floating near shore), and some lakes/ponds experienced nuisance cyanobacteria (blue-green algae) blooms.

The current year data (the top graph) show that the chlorophyll-a concentration **decreased steadily** from June to September. The concentration on each sampling event was ***much greater than*** the state mean.

The historical data (the bottom graph) show that the 2002 chlorophyll-a mean is

**greater than** the state mean.

Overall, the statistical analysis of the historical data (the bottom graph) shows that the mean annual chlorophyll-a concentration has **not significantly changed** (either *continually increased* or *decreased*) since monitoring began. Specifically, the chlorophyll-a concentration has remained **varied (meaning fluctuated)** since monitoring began in 1989. (Note: Please refer to Appendix E for the detailed statistical analysis explanation and data print out.)

While algae are naturally present in all lakes/ponds, an excessive or increasing amount of any type is not welcomed. In freshwater lakes/ponds, phosphorus is the nutrient that algae depend upon for growth. Therefore, algal concentrations may increase when there is an increase in nonpoint sources of nutrient loading from the watershed, or in-lake sources of phosphorus loading (such as phosphorus releases from the sediments). It is important to continually educate residents about how activities within the watershed can affect phosphorus loading and lake quality.

- **Figure 2 and Table 3:** The graphs in Figure 2 (Appendix A) show historical and current year data for lake/pond transparency. Table 3 lists the maximum, minimum and mean transparency data for each sampling season that the lake/pond has been monitored through the program.

Volunteer monitors use the Secchi-disk, a 20 cm disk with alternating black and white quadrants, to measure water clarity (how far a person can see into the water). Transparency, a measure of water clarity, can be affected by the amount of algae and sediment from erosion, as well as the natural colors of the water. The mean (average) summer transparency for New Hampshire's lakes and ponds is 3.7 meters.

Two different weather related patterns occurred this past spring and summer that influenced lake quality during the summer season.

In late May and early June of 2002, numerous rainstorms occurred. Stormwater runoff associated with these rainstorms may have increased phosphorus loading, and the amount of soil particles washed into waterbodies throughout the state. Some lakes and ponds experienced lower than typical transparency readings during late May and early June.

However, similar to the 2001 sampling season, the lower than average amount of rainfall and the warmer temperatures during the latter-half of the summer resulted in a few lakes/ponds reporting their best-ever

Secchi-disk readings in July and August (a time when we often observe reduced clarity due to increased algal growth)!

The current year data (the top graph) show that the in-lake transparency **decreased slightly** from June to July, and then **increased slightly** from July to September.

The historical data (the bottom graph) show that the 2002 mean transparency is **less than** the state mean.

Overall, the statistical analysis of the historical data (the bottom graph) show that the mean annual in-lake transparency has **not significantly changed** (either *continually increased* or *decreased*) since monitoring began. Specifically, the in-lake transparency has **fluctuated (meaning varied)** and has **generally been less than** the state mean. (Note: Please refer to Appendix E for the statistical analysis explanation and data print out.)

Typically, high intensity rainfall causes erosion of sediments into lakes/ponds and streams, thus decreasing clarity. Efforts should continually be made to stabilize stream banks, lake/pond shorelines, disturbed soils within the watershed, and especially dirt roads located immediately adjacent to the edge of tributaries and the lake/pond. Guides to Best Management Practices designed to reduce, and possibly even eliminate, nonpoint source pollutants, such as sediment loading, are available from NHDES upon request.

- **Figure 3 and Table 8:** The graphs in Figure 3 (Appendix A) show the amounts of phosphorus in the epilimnion (the upper layer) and the hypolimnion (the lower layer); the inset graphs show current year data. Table 8 (Appendix B) lists the annual maximum, minimum, and median concentration for each deep spot layer and each tributary since the lake/pond has joined the program.

Phosphorus is the limiting nutrient for plant and algae growth in New Hampshire's freshwater lakes and ponds. Too much phosphorus in a lake/pond can lead to increases in plant and algal growth over time. The median summer total phosphorus concentration in the epilimnion (upper layer) of New Hampshire's lakes and ponds is 11 ug/L. The median summer phosphorus concentration in the hypolimnion (lower layer) is 14 ug/L.

The current year data for the epilimnion (the top inset graph) show that the total phosphorus concentration **decreased greatly** from June to July, and then **remained stable** from July to September. The total phosphorus concentration in June was **much greater than** the state median.

The historical data show that the 2002 mean epilimnetic total phosphorus concentration is **greater than** the state median.

The current year data for the hypolimnion (the bottom inset graph) show that the total phosphorus concentration **steadily increased** from June to September. The total phosphorus concentration on each sampling event was **much greater than** the state median.

It is important to note that the turbidity of the hypolimnion (lower layer) sample was elevated on the **July and September** sampling events. This suggests that the lake/pond bottom may have been disturbed by the anchor or by the Kemmerer Bottle while sampling. When the lake/pond bottom is disturbed, sediment, which typically contains attached phosphorus, is released into the water column. When collecting the hypolimnion sample, please check to make sure that there is no sediment in the Kemmerer Bottle before filling the sample bottles.

The historical data show that the 2002 mean hypolimnetic total phosphorus concentration is **much greater than** the state median.

Overall, the statistical analysis of the historical data show that the total phosphorus concentration in the epilimnion (upper layer) and the hypolimnion (lower layer) has **not significantly changed** (either *continually increased* or *decreased*) since monitoring began in 1989. Specifically, the total phosphorus concentration in the epilimnion has remained **relatively stable** and has been **slightly greater than** the state median. The total phosphorus concentration in the hypolimnion has **fluctuated greatly** and generally has been **much greater than** the state median. (Note: Please refer to Appendix E for the statistical analysis explanation and data print out.)

One of the most important approaches to reducing phosphorus loading to a waterbody is to continually educate watershed residents about its sources and how excessive amounts can adversely impact the ecology and value of lakes and ponds. Phosphorus sources within a lake or pond's watershed typically include septic systems, animal waste, lawn fertilizer, road and construction erosion, and natural wetlands. If you would like to educate watershed residents about how they can help to reduce phosphorus loading into the lake/pond, please contact the VLAP Coordinator.

#### **TABLE INTERPRETATION**

##### **➤ Table 2: Phytoplankton**

Table 2 lists the current and historic phytoplankton species observed in the lake/pond. The dominant phytoplankton species observed this

year were ***Tabellaria* (a diatom), *Ceratium* (a dinoflagellate), and *Peridinium* (a dinoflagellate).**

Phytoplankton populations undergo a natural succession during the growing season (Please refer to page 12 of the “Biological Monitoring Parameters” section of this report for a more detailed explanation regarding seasonal plankton succession). Diatoms and golden-brown algae are typical in New Hampshire’s less productive lakes and ponds. An overabundance of cyanobacteria (previously referred to as blue-green algae) indicates that there may be an excessive total phosphorus concentration in the lake/pond, or that the ecology is out of balance. Some species of cyanobacteria can be toxic to livestock, pets, wildlife, and humans.

➤ **Table 2: Cyanobacteria (Blue-green algae)**

Small amounts of the cyanobacterium ***Anabaena*, *Aphanizomenon*, and *Oscillatoria*** were observed in the plankton sample this season. ***These species, if present in large amounts, can be toxic to livestock, wildlife, pets, and humans.*** Cyanobacteria can reach nuisance levels when excessive nutrients and favorable environmental conditions occur.

As with the summer of 2001, we observed that some lakes and ponds had cyanobacteria present during the 2002 summer season, likely due to the many warm and sunny days that occurred this summer, which may have accelerated algal and bacterial growth. In addition, the lower than normal amount of rainfall during the latter half of the summer, meant that the slow flushing rates resulted in less phosphorus exiting the lake outlet and more phosphorus being available for plankton growth.

The presence of cyanobacteria serves as a reminder of the lake’s/pond’s delicate balance. Watershed residents should continue to act proactively to reduce nutrient loading into the lake/pond by eliminating fertilizer use on lawns, keeping the lake/pond shoreline natural, re-vegetating cleared areas within the watershed, and properly maintaining septic systems and roads.

In addition, residents should also observe the lake/pond in September and October during the time of fall turnover (lake mixing) to document any algal blooms that may occur. Cyanobacteria (blue-green algae) have the ability to regulate their depth in the water column by producing or releasing gas from vesicles. However, occasionally lake mixing can affect their buoyancy and cause them to rise to the surface and bloom. Wind and currents tend to “pile” cyanobacteria into scums that accumulate in one section of the lake/pond. If a fall bloom occurs, please contact the VLAP Coordinator.

➤ **Table 4: pH**

Table 4 (Appendix B) presents the in-lake and tributary current year and historical pH data.

pH is measured on a logarithmic scale of 0 (acidic) to 14 (basic). pH is important to the survival and reproduction of fish and other aquatic life. A pH below 5.5 severely limits the growth and reproduction of fish. A pH between 6.5 and 7.0 is ideal for fish. The mean pH value for the epilimnion (upper layer) in New Hampshire's lakes and ponds is 6.5, which indicates that the surface waters in state are slightly acidic. For a more detailed explanation regarding pH, please refer to page 16 of the "Chemical Monitoring Parameters" section of this report.

The mean pH at the deep spot this season ranged from **6.53** in the hypolimnion to **6.97** in the epilimnion, which means that the water is ***slightly acidic***.

Due to the presence of granite bedrock in the state and the deposition of acid rain, there is not much that can be done to effectively increase lake/pond pH.

➤ **Table 5: Acid Neutralizing Capacity**

Table 5 in Appendix B presents the current year and historic epilimnetic ANC for each year the lake/pond has been monitored through VLAP.

Buffering capacity or ANC describes the ability of a solution to resist changes in pH by neutralizing the acidic input to the lake. For a more detailed explanation, please refer to page 16 of the "Chemical Monitoring Parameters" section of this report.

The Acid Neutralizing Capacity (ANC) of the epilimnion (the upper layer) was **9.70 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>**, which is greater than the state mean (Table 5). Specifically, this means that the lake/pond is "***moderately vulnerable***" to acidic inputs (such as acid precipitation).

➤ **Table 6: Conductivity**

Table 6 in Appendix B presents the current and historic conductivity values for tributaries and in-lake data. Conductivity is the numerical expression of the ability of water to carry an electric current. For a more detailed explanation, please refer to page 16 of the "Chemical Monitoring Parameters" section of this report.

The conductivity has ***increased*** in the lake/pond and inlets since

monitoring began (Table 6). Typically, sources of increased conductivity are due to human activity. These activities include septic systems that fail and leak leachate into the groundwater (and eventually into the tributaries and the lake/pond), agricultural runoff, and road runoff (which contains road salt during the spring snow melt). New development in the watershed can alter runoff patterns and expose new soil and bedrock areas, which could contribute to increasing conductivity. In addition, natural sources, such as iron deposits in bedrock, can influence conductivity. It is possible that the lower than normal amount rainfall during the latter-half of the summer reduced tributary and lake flushing, which allowed pollutants and ions to build up and resulted in elevated conductivity levels.

We recommend that your monitoring group conduct stream surveys and stormwater sampling along the inlets with elevated conductivity (in particular, **Cow Brook**, **French Brook**, and **Launch Brook**) so that we can determine what may be causing the increases. For a detailed explanation on how to conduct a stream survey and stormwater sampling, please refer to this year's "Special Topic Article" which is included in Appendix D of this report.

➤ **Table 8: Total Phosphorus**

Table 8 in Appendix B presents the current year and historic total phosphorus data for in-lake and tributary stations. Phosphorus is the nutrient that limits the algae's ability to grow and reproduce. Please refer to page 17 of the "Chemical Monitoring Parameters" section of this report for a more detailed explanation.

Many of the inlet stations have had a history of **elevated** and **fluctuating** total phosphorus concentrations. As discussed previously, we recommend that your monitoring group conduct stream surveys and stormwater sampling along this inlet so that we can determine what may be causing the increases.

➤ **Table 9 and Table 10: Dissolved Oxygen and Temperature Data**

Table 9 in Appendix B shows the dissolved oxygen/temperature profile(s) for the 2002 sampling season. Table 10 shows the historical and current year dissolved oxygen concentration in the hypolimnion (lower layer). The presence of dissolved oxygen is vital to fish and amphibians in the water column and also to bottom-dwelling organisms. Please refer to the "Chemical Monitoring Parameters" section of this report for a more detailed explanation.

The dissolved oxygen concentration **continued to be very low in the hypolimnion** at the deep spot of the lake/pond. As stratified lakes/ponds age, oxygen becomes **depleted** in the hypolimnion (the



lower layer) by the process of decomposition. Specifically, the loss of oxygen in the hypolimnion results primarily from the process of biological breakdown of organic matter (i.e.; biological organisms use oxygen to break down organic matter), both in the water column and particularly at the bottom of the lake/pond where the water meets the sediment. When oxygen levels are depleted to less than 1 mg/L in the hypolimnion (**as it was this season and in many past seasons**), the phosphorus that is normally bound up in the sediment may be re-released into the water column.

The **low** oxygen level in the hypolimnion is a sign of the lake's/pond's **aging** and **declining** health. This year the DES biologist conducted the temperature/dissolved oxygen profile in **July**. We recommend that the annual biologist visit for the 2003 sampling season be scheduled during **June** so that we can determine if oxygen is depleted in the hypolimnion **earlier** in the sampling season.

➤ **Table 11: Turbidity**

Table 11 in Appendix B lists the current year and historic data for in-lake and tributary turbidity. Turbidity in the water is caused by suspended matter, such as clay, silt, and algae. Water clarity is strongly influenced by turbidity. Please refer to page 19 of the "Other Monitoring Parameters" section of this report for a more detailed explanation.

As discussed previously, the turbidity of the hypolimnion (lower layer) sample was elevated on the **July and September** sampling events. This suggests that the lake/pond bottom may have been disturbed by the anchor or by the Kemmerer Bottle while sampling. When collecting the hypolimnion sample, please check to make sure that there is no sediment in the Kemmerer Bottle before filling the sample bottles.

➤ **Table 12: Bacteria (*E.coli*)**

Table 12 lists the current year data for bacteria (*E.coli*) testing. *E. coli* is a normal bacterium found in the large intestines in humans and other warm-blooded animals. *E.coli* is used as an indicator organism because it is easily cultured, and its presence in the water, in defined amounts, indicates that sewage **MAY** be present. If sewage is present in the water, potentially harmful pathogens may also be present. Please consult page 20 of the "Other Monitoring Parameters" section of the report for the current standards for *E. coli* in surface waters. If residents are concerned about sources of *E.coli* such as septic system impacts, animal waste, or waterfowl waste, it is best to conduct *E. coli* testing when the water table is high or after rain events.

The *E.coli* concentration in the Campground Float sample in July was **0** counts per 100 mL! This means that no *E.coli* bacteria was present in the sample. We hope this continues!

### **DATA QUALITY ASSURANCE AND CONTROL**

#### **Sample Receipt Checklist:**

Each time your monitoring group dropped off samples at the laboratory this summer, the laboratory staff completed a sample receipt checklist to assess and document if the volunteer monitors followed proper sampling techniques when collecting the samples. The purpose of the sample receipt checklist is to minimize, and hopefully eliminate, future re-occurrences of improper sampling techniques.

Overall, the sample receipt checklist showed that your monitoring group did a **very good** job when collecting samples this season! Specifically, the members of your monitoring group followed the majority of the proper field sampling procedures when collecting and submitting samples to the laboratory. However, the laboratory did identify a few aspects of sample collection that the volunteer monitors could improve upon. They are as follows:

- **Complete Sample Sets:** On the June sampling event, phosphorus samples (the little brown bottle) were not collected for the inlets. Please make sure to fill up a phosphorus bottle and a big white sample bottle (pH, turbidity, conductivity) at each inlet location.
- **Equipment Return:** Please remember to return the samples and the equipment to laboratory **within 24 hours of sample collection**. This will ensure that samples do not degrade before they are analyzed. In addition, this will ensure that the equipment will be available for other volunteer monitoring groups who are scheduled to use it.

If your group has borrowed equipment and then decides that they are not able to collect samples, please contact the VLAP Coordinator immediately to determine if the equipment will need to be returned.

If you are interested in making or purchasing your own sampling equipment, please contact the VLAP Coordinator, or check out the VLAP website for instructions and ordering information (<http://www.des.state.nh.us/wmb/vlap>).

### **OTHER COMMENTS**

In 2001, the Henniker Conservation Commission received a NHDES Local Watershed Initiative Grant to quantify the phosphorous loading of

the tributaries leading to French Pond. In 2001, the Conservation Commission and French Pond Association (FPA) collected samples on a bimonthly basis from French Brook, Launch Brook (2 stations), Cow Brook (4 stations), the Outlet, as well as the deep spot. Rain event samples were also collected in 2001 and 2002.

In addition to the monitoring, the FPA conducted a survey to document the status of residential septic systems homes located on & adjacent to French Pond. The final project report will summarize the hydrologic & limnological results of the study & present a detailed phosphorus budget incorporating tributary loading & internal cycling of phosphorus in French Pond.

The project is already producing results in the watershed. Elevated phosphorus levels in rain event samples collected on Cow Brook reinvigorated efforts to implement Best Management Practices at Porkside Farm. The NH Department of Agriculture, NHDES, and the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) worked with the landowner to develop a conservation plan for the farm. In the fall of 2002, pigs were fenced out of areas near Cow Brook. With NRCS assistance, site work for a manure pit was completed and is ready for construction. The installation of manure pit will greatly reduce phosphorus loadings to Cow Brook, by containing the manure in an area where it will not be washed into the brook during rain events.

### **NOTES**

- Biologist's Note (7/30/02): Launch Brook and Outlet had low flow, but sample taken anyway. Cow Brook and French Brook had no flow so no sample taken.
- Monitor's Note (9/3/02): Inlets and Outlet dry.

### **USEFUL RESOURCES**

*Changes to the Comprehensive Shoreland Protection Act: 2001 Legislative Session*, NHDES Fact Sheet, (603) 271-3505, or [www.des.state.nh.us/factsheets/sp/sp-8.htm](http://www.des.state.nh.us/factsheets/sp/sp-8.htm)

*Cyanobacteria in New Hampshire Waters Potential Dangers of Blue-Green Algae Blooms*, NHDES Fact Sheet, (603) 271-3505, or [www.des.state.nh.us/factsheets/wmb/wmb-10.htm](http://www.des.state.nh.us/factsheets/wmb/wmb-10.htm)

*The Lake Pocket Book*. Prepared by The Terrene Institute, 2000. (internet: [www.terrene.org](http://www.terrene.org), phone 800-726-4853)

*Managing Lakes and Reservoirs, Third Edition, 2001.* Prepared by the North American Lake Management Society (NALMS) and the Terrene Institute in cooperation with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Copies are available from NALMS (internet: [www.nalms.org](http://www.nalms.org), phone 608-233-2836), and the Terrene Institute (internet: [www.terrene.org](http://www.terrene.org), phone 800-726-4853)

*Organizing Lake Users: A Practical Guide.* Written by Gretchen Flock, Judith Taggart, and Harvey Olem. Copies are available from the Terrene Institute (internet: [www.terrene.org](http://www.terrene.org), phone 800-726-4853)

*Proper Lawn Care in the Protected Shoreland: The Comprehensive Shoreland Protection Act, WD-SP-2, NHDES Fact Sheet, (603) 271-3503* or [www.des.state.nh.us/factsheets/sp/sp-2.htm](http://www.des.state.nh.us/factsheets/sp/sp-2.htm)

*Sand Dumping - Beach Construction, WD-BB-15, NHDES Fact Sheet, (603) 271-3503* or [www.des.state.nh.us/factsheets/bb/bb-15.htm](http://www.des.state.nh.us/factsheets/bb/bb-15.htm)

*Swimmers Itch, WD-BB-2, NHDES Fact Sheet, (603) 271-3503* or [www.des.state.nh.us/factsheets/bb/bb-2.htm](http://www.des.state.nh.us/factsheets/bb/bb-2.htm)

*Use of Lakes or Streams for Domestic Water Supply, WD-WSEB-1-11, NHDES Fact Sheet, (603) 271-3503* or [www.des.state.nh.us/factsheets/ws/ws-1-11.htm](http://www.des.state.nh.us/factsheets/ws/ws-1-11.htm)

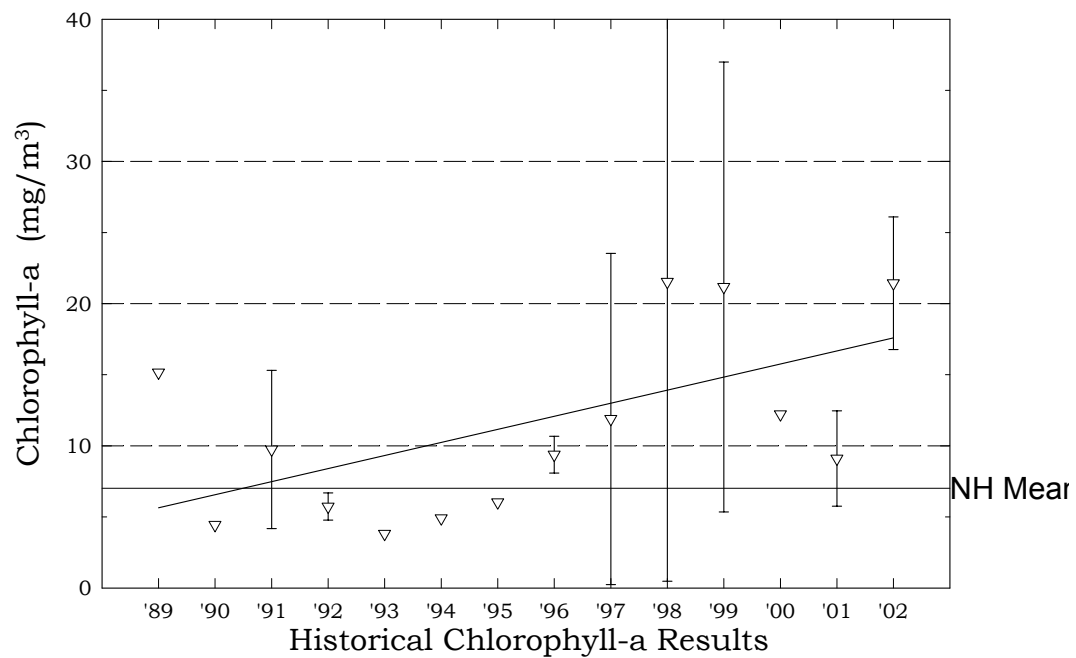
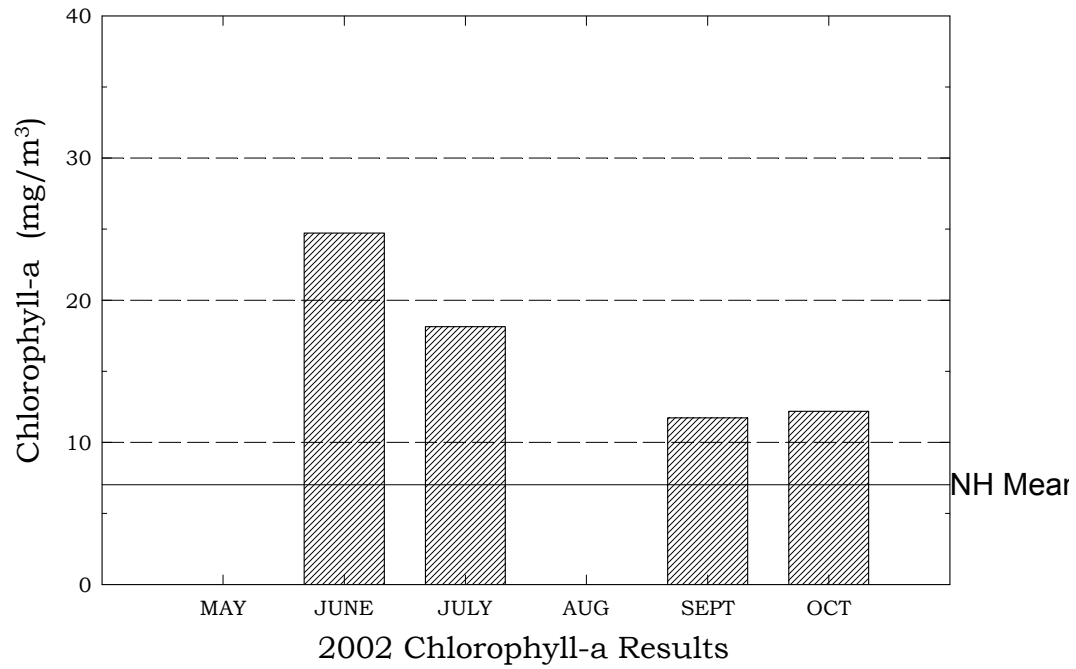
*Water Milfoil, WD-BB-1, NHDES Fact Sheet, (603) 271-3503* or [www.des.state.nh.us/factsheets/bb/bb-1.htm](http://www.des.state.nh.us/factsheets/bb/bb-1.htm)

*Weed Watchers: An Association to Halt the Spread of Exotic Aquatic Plants, WD-BB-4, NHDES Fact Sheet, (603) 271-3503* or [www.des.state.nh.us/factsheets/bb/bb-4.htm](http://www.des.state.nh.us/factsheets/bb/bb-4.htm)

# Appendix A: Graphs

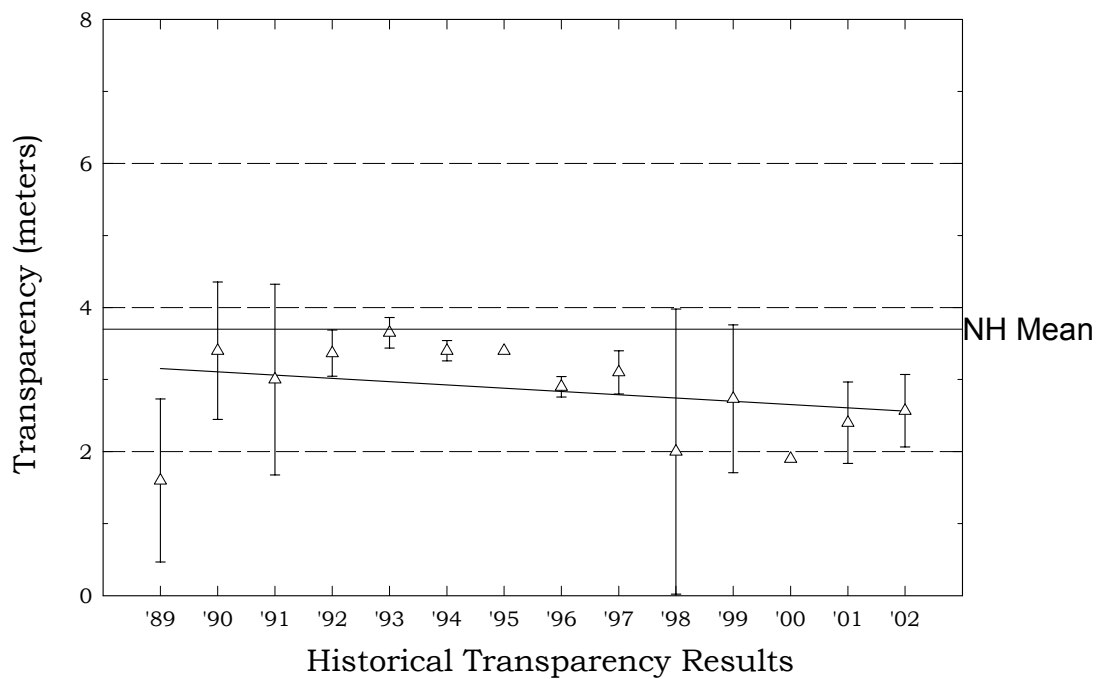
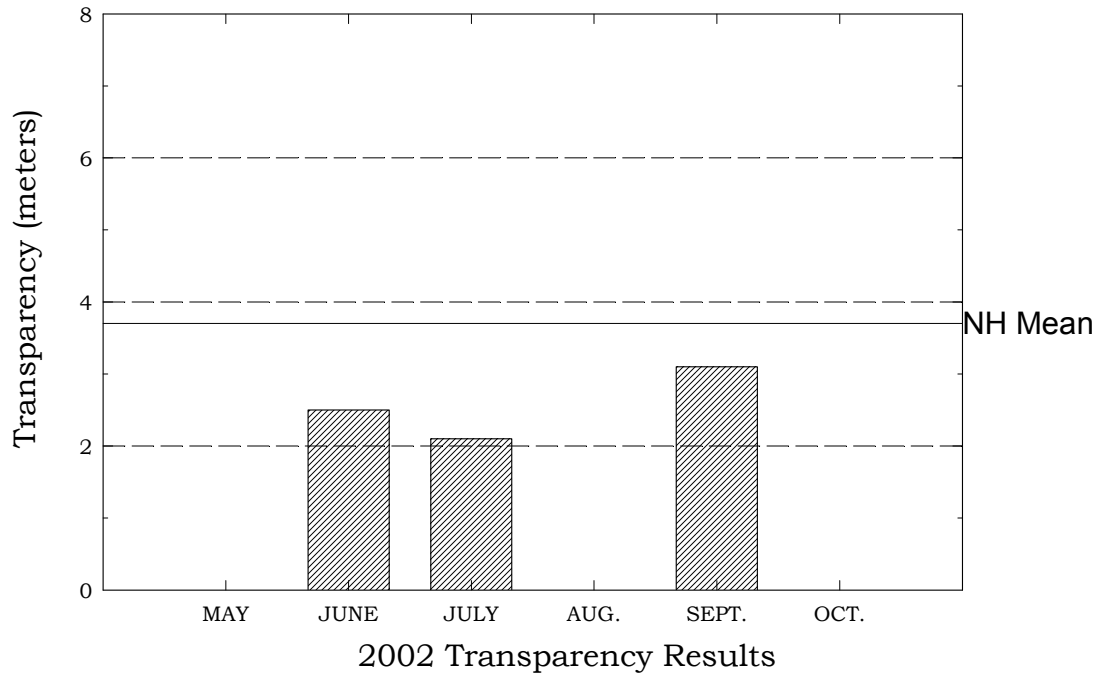
# French Pond, Henniker

**Figure 1.** Monthly and Historical Chlorophyll-a Results



# French Pond, Henniker

**Figure 2.** Monthly and Historical Transparency Results



# French Pond, Henniker

**Figure 3.** Monthly and Historical Total Phosphorus Data.

